

## ON FIVE SPECIES OF DIPTERA, NEW AND OLD

BY M. C. VAN DUZEE

*Buffalo, New York**Hypocera californica* Van Duzee, n. sp.

Female: Length 3 mm. Head (Fig. 1.) black; front shining, as wide as from the tip of antennæ to vertex; palpi yellow, almost orange yellow, with stout bristles; proboscis yellowish brown; antennæ and eyes reddish brown; antennæ almost round, arista nearly apical, long and delicate with short pubescence; front with two small, reclinate bristles on inner side of each antenna, the upper one near tip of antenna; above these there are three rows of four long bristles each; below each antenna with three proclinate curved bristles; vertex scarcely rounded upward; lower bristles on posterior orbit black.

Thorax and scutellum shining black, the former with four bristles of nearly equal length. Abdomen with first three segments black, their posterior margin very narrowly yellow, second segment not much elongated, scarcely as long as wide; fourth narrow, black with posterior margin yellow on the sides; fifth and sixth wholly yellow on the dorsum, seventh yellow, blackish along the median line; eighth black, long, forming part of the ovipositor.

Coxæ yellowish, sometimes largely blackened; femora, tibiæ and most of tarsi yellow; fore tibiæ with one moderately large bristle at the middle above; upper surface of middle tibiæ with a pair of large bristles at basal fourth inserted close to each other, and a row of close-set, stiff black hairs on whole of upper edge; posterior tibiæ above with a pair of long bristles near basal third, one of which is distinctly nearer the base than the other, and a single large bristle at apical third; length of fore and middle tibiæ each as 48, of posterior pair as 78; joints of fore tarsi as 17-10-9-7-9; of middle as 29-16-14-10-9; those of posterior pair as 41-26-17-13-10; first joint of hind tarsi with spines below for their whole length. Knobs of halteres black, more yellow below and at base, their petiole yellow.

Wings nearly hyaline, veins yellow, costa yellowish and ciliate with rather long, stiff, black hairs; fourth vein distinctly detached from third at base and nearly parallel with it for a short distance at base; seventh vein distinct and nearly reaching the wing margin.

Described from three specimens, one of which seems to be a male, but the tip of the abdomen is injured. Holotype, female, No. 3703, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., and two paratypes, were taken by Mr. E. C. Johnston, July 30, 1932, at Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, who found them flying in and out of a gopher

hole. Presented to the Academy by Mr. A. Christofferson.

This seems to come nearest to the eastern *clavata* Loew of any North American species in the color of the antennæ, palpi and legs but that species has the hind femora "very black", the abdomen wholly black and the tip of the third vein dilated; in this the tip of third vein is very thin, hind femora wholly yellow and abdomen marked with yellow.

*Parasyntormon utahnum* Van Duzee, n. sp.

Male: Length 2.7 mm. Face covered with white pollen, moderately wide, slightly wider above; front brown pollinose, almost opaque; palpi white pollinose, rather small with very minute white hairs; antennæ (Fig. 5) wholly black, first segment twice as long as wide at tip, second overlapping third for nearly half its length, third segment three times as long as wide, its sides parallel or nearly so, tip nearly truncate with rounded corners and a small, median notch, arista inserted at middle of upper edge, not quite as long as antennæ, lower orbital cilia pale.

Dorsum of thorax green with brown pollen, which leaves a polished median stripe that is brown in the middle and green on each side; acrostichal bristles in an irregular row; abdomen green, hair on first segment pale, on second black; bristles on sides of first segment long, bristles of first and second segments black; hairs on remainder of the abdomen mostly black; hypopygium quite conspicuous, its outer lamellæ as long as the height of the hypopygium, black, yellow at base.

All coxæ yellow with most of anterior surface of front pair and outer surface of middle and hind pairs black, hair on all coxæ black; all femora and tibiæ yellow; front and middle tarsi yellow at base, black from tip of first segment; hind tarsi wholly black; first segment of front tarsi (Fig. 6) with three long bristles below on basal half that slightly increase in length, second segment widened below; front tibiæ with one bristle above near middle; front femora with several long black hairs below; middle tibiæ with one bristle above near basal third and one near tip, none below; hind tibia with one large bristle on upper posterior surface and several smaller, recumbent ones on upper surface, also a small one below at apical third; length of front tibiæ as 46; middle as 70 and posterior as 85; segments of front tarsi as 26-12-8-8-6; of middle pair as 33-19-14-11-9; those of posterior pair as 22-28-18-13-10. Calypters and halteres yellow; cilia of former black. Wings in type in poor condition.

Described from two males, taken by the author, May 21, 1926, at Saltair, Great Salt Lake, Utah. Holotype, male, (No. 3704) in the California Academy of Sciences.

Of four species with third antennal segment formed somewhat alike, Wheeler described *emarginatum*, which has a distinct subapical offset on both upper and lower edge, between which projects the rather slender, acutely pointed tip, the arista being inserted above near the tip at the offset. Two males of *emarginatum* were taken at Saltair with these *utahnum*. Curran described *emarginaticornis* from Alberta having the first two antennal segments yellow below, third twice as long as wide and distinctly concave at tip, and later *longicornis* Van Duzee was described from Oregon, with only first antennal segment yellow below on apical half, third segment three times as long as wide, slightly oblique at tip, with the arista at basal fourth. The present form has the antennæ wholly black, third segment three times as long as wide, apex with a small V-shaped notch in the middle, and the arista at the middle of upper edge.

#### SCIAPUS UNIFASCIATUS Say.

Say, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., III, p. 85; Wiedemann, Auss. Zw. Ins. II, p. 219, changes the name to *sayi*, but apparently without cause.

The following notes on the male seem to be needed: First two antennal joints yellow, third black or dark brown; coxæ, femora and tibiæ wholly, and tarsi mostly, pale yellow; tarsi plain; first two abdominal segments wholly yellow in the male, in the female the first and basal half of second segment yellow; hypopygium small, yellow, its appendages small, black. Wings slightly tinged with yellow in front of third vein; costa and veins mostly yellow when viewed against a dark background; third vein running close to second to a point opposite the fork of fourth vein, from there it is greatly arched backward; cross-vein very oblique, nearly parallel with hind margin of wing, its length as 45, last segment of fifth vein as 18; fourth vein from the cross-vein to the fork as 36, from fork to wing margin as 19; costa ciliated with long bent bristles.

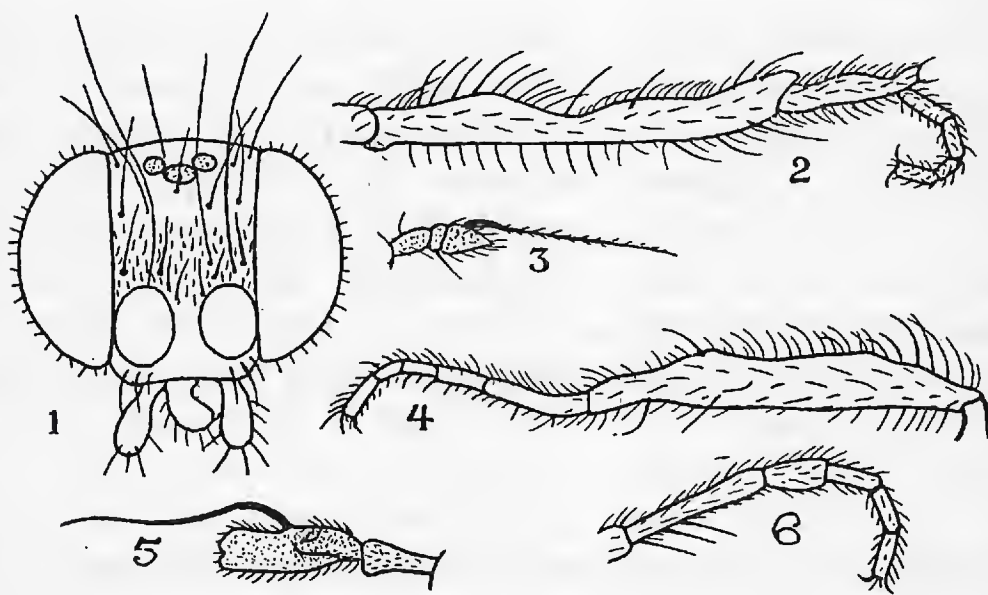
#### THINOPHILUS PRASINUS Johnson

Occasional Papers, Bost. Soc. of Nat. Hist., Vol. V, p. 13, Nov. 9, 1921.

A series of seven specimens in the collection of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science contains both males and females,

probably from near New York City. From a male Mr. Johnson sent me at the time he described it, I am quite sure these all belong to his species although there seems to be considerable difference in the measurements of the joints of the tarsi.

The following characters were not mentioned by him in his description and are common to the specimens in the Buffalo Society collection and the one specimen sent me by Mr. Johnson. The first three joints of fore tarsi each have two long hairs at tip, the first with seven other long hairs; wing veins largely yellow, especially the second and third veins; last joint of both front and middle tarsi distinctly widened. In the male in the Buffalo Society collection the length of front tibiae is as 52, of middle as 65 and of posterior as 80; joints of fore tarsi as 17-9-8-7-8; longest hairs on first joint as 10; joints of middle tarsi as 29-11-9-6-10, of posterior as 20-18-10-10-4. Length of front tibiae in the female as 51, middle 72 and posterior as 82; joints of front tarsi of female as 25-8-8-9-6; of middle pair as 38-16-13-10-10; and of posterior as 23-21-16-12-12.



#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1, Head of *Hypocera californica*, n. sp.; Fig. 2, middle tibiae and tarsi of male of *Campsicnemus nigripes* Van Duzee, the tibiae appear narrowed something like this in several specimens, probably they are twisted; Fig. 3, antenna of male of same; Fig. 4, normal appearance of tibiae of same. Fig. 5, antenna of male of *Parasyntormon utahnum* n. sp.; Fig. 6, front tarsi of same.

## CAMPSICNEMUS NIGRIPES Van Duzee

Entomological News, Vol. XXVIII, p. 126, 1917.

*Nigripes* was described from a single male which was taken at Sacramento, California. In 1926 I took a series of this species at Boulder, Colorado. The drawings given here are made from these specimens; Fig. 4 shows the middle tibiae and tarsi normal, the tibiae and tarsi being wholly black, Fig. 2 shows the middle tibiae as it often appears, probably because it is twisted, it being very much compressed and thin; the antennae are pointed at tip (Fig. 3) and wholly black; length of middle tibiae as 70; joints of fore tarsi as 23-9-6-5-5; of middle pair as 22-8-7-5-8; and of posterior pair as 17-17-11-7-8.

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## ENGYTATUS GENICULATUS Reuter

On August 17, 1931, Mr. A. C. Browne, of the State Department of Agriculture, found evidence to indicate that this Mirid produced a peculiar injury on tomato stems in the Whittier district. This injury was in the form of a node-like swelling which had apparently been repeatedly punctured in a circle around the stem. The conducting tissue showed considerable corrosion and a small amount of pressure would cause the stem to break at this point. A little later in the year, a similar injury was noted in tomato plants and correlated with adults submitted from Ventura County. This species, while of a different genus, is rather close to the Tobacco Suck Fly (*Dicyphus minimus* Uhl.) —H. H. Keifer, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California.

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## AGLAIS CALIFORNICA IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1932

The California Tortoise-shell Butterfly is well known to have periodic cycles of abundance, one of which occurred recently. There are reports of numbers in southern Oregon and extreme northern California in 1931. I observed great numbers in the northern Sierra Nevada from the Truckee road to the vicinity of Lassen Peak, July 6 to August 1, 1932. Numerous larvæ were noted July 6 near Bowman Lake, Nevada County, on a